REMARKS

The Final Office Action, mailed March 25, 2005, considered and rejected 1-25 and 27-29. Claims 1-25 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a as being unpatentable over Bernstein et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,297,249) and further in view of Kikinis (PCT Application WO 98/03928). Claim 27 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a as being unpatentable over Bernstein and Kikinis as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Chupin et al. (U.S. Pre-Grant Publication 2003/0222902, claiming priority to Provisional Application 60/137269). Claim 29 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernstein and Kikinis as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of RFC 1730 ("Internet Message Access Protocol – Version 4").[1]

By this paper, each of the independent claims 1, 17, 19 and 25 have been amended. No other changes have been made. Accordingly, claims 1-25 and 27-29 remain pending for reconsideration.

As previously described, the present invention is generally directed to embodiments in which a database engine receives and implements high-level document commands and wherein third party applications are notified of high-level document commands meeting certain criteria so that they can provide implementation instructions for implementing, modifying, or for preventing the high-level document commands from being implemented.

Initially, with regard to the cited art, it appears that the last Office action contends that certain actions described in Bernstein, such as mouse commands, (Col. 17) and other requests described in Columns 11 and 15, for example, comprise high-level document commands

[1] Although the prior art status of the cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicants reserve the right to challenge the prior art status of the cited art at any appropriate time, should it arise. Accordingly, any arguments and amendments made herein should not be construed as acquiescing to any prior art status of the cited art

analogous to those recited in the pending claims, notwithstanding the distinctions have been presented in this regard in the last amendment. Applicants respectfully submit, however, there appears to be a distinction between the two. Accordingly, in order to further distinguish the high-level document commands of the present invention, the claims have been amended to further clarify that the high-level document commands result in a number of table level commands being executed that result in one or more database tables being updated[2]. This is clearly not disclosed or suggested by Bernstein, alone or in combination with the other cited art.

The claims have also been amended to clarify that the third party client applications being notified of the receipt of high-level document commands meeting certain criteria have first subscribed for the notifications. This is clearly supported by the disclosure found on page 14. In this regard, it is clear the Bernstein fails to disclose or suggest any such a method or system, alone or in combination with the other cited art, wherein the client applications are notified of the receipt of high-level document commands in response to subscriptions for such notifications. In fact, Bernstein and the other art appears to fail to disclose or suggest any sort of subscription. In fact, to the contrary, Bernstein actually appears to suggest that subscriptions would not be necessary or desirable by clearly suggesting that 'messages/notifications for actions are automatically sent so matter what.' For example, with regard to the originator of the action, Bernstein states that the corresponding message is sent 'regardless of whether the actions represented by the messages were initiated by the end user using the EUI, or by another client application, or by the client application itself.' Col. 15, ll. 18-30.

[2] Applicant's specification describes and defines high-level document commands in this way. (page 3) However, it is not clear whether Bernstein considers any such thing.

Accordingly, even if another reference is found that does suggest subscriptions for notifications of high-level document commands, it would not make sense to combine it with Bernstein.

For at least these foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Bernstein and the other cited art fail to anticipate or make obvious the claimed invention, either singly or in combination.

Although the foregoing remarks have specifically referenced language from the independent claims, it will be appreciated that the same arguments equally apply to the dependent claims. Accordingly, the dependent claims should be allowed for at least the same reasons and it is not, therefore, necessary to address the specific rejections of the dependent claims at this time. Nevertheless, a few of the dependent claims will be addressed at this time.

Dependent claims 14 and 22, for example, indicate that the client application is located at a remote machine from the database management system. In this regard, the Examiner has cited to a combination of Bernstein and Kikinis, with particular emphasis to the disclosure found on page 4, line 25 thru page 5, line 2 of Kikinis. Applicants contend, however, that this disclosure does not suggest a client application that receives notifications of high-level document commands at a database management system is located at a remote machine from the database management system.

Instead, this disclosure merely states the following, which appears to have no relation to high-level document commands or the proximity of a client application to a database management system that sends out notifications of high-level document commands:

> In embodiments of the present invention all files are prepared when arriving, such that the user when checking, can just browse. By using an HTTPS server, security is provided by standards already established on the Internet. This

feature allows more users on a single server, which ultimately reduces costs dramatically.

In an ideal setup, the user can go to a web-page, and open his own account all by himself, since only name, password and credit card (or some other form of payment) are needed. There are no IP addresses etc. to worry about. Additionally, The user may also open up his own web page much like the same web-page referred to above, and then upload through a secure HTTPS transaction new pages that he created on his own system.

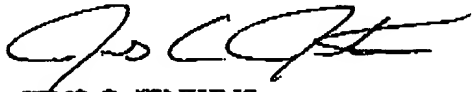
Dependent claims 15 and 23 also appear to suffer the same infirmity, with regard to citing disclosure that does not directly relate to the language of the claims. For example, these claims deal with the proximity of the client application and the use of function calls. However, the cited disclosure (Bernstein Col. 15, ll. 20-35) mentions neither.

Although Applicants will not currently address the remaining rejections to the dependent claims at this time, because it is not necessary for at least the reasons mentioned above, it will be appreciated that Applicants still reserve the right to address and traverse the remaining rejections at any appropriate time, should it arise.

In summary, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims 1-25 and 27-29 are now in condition for prompt allowance. In the event that the Examiner finds remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Dated this 25 day of April, 2005.

Respectfully submitted,



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